

## A new species of *Etainia* Beirne (Lepidoptera, Nepticulidae) from Japan

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Etainia* Beirne, 1945 of the family Nepticulidae is described from Japan. This species, *Etainia parva* sp. nov., is closely related to *E. peterseni* Puplesis in having yellow forewings with a dark fuscous fascia; however it can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body size, broader forewing fascia, different shapes of the male valvae and female signa in the genitalia. Morphological characters of *E. peterseni* are redescribed and illustrated.

**Key words** *Acer*, *Etainia parva* sp. nov., *Etainia peterseni*, genitalia, Hikosan, taxonomy.

### Introduction

The Nepticulidae are the smallest moths on the planet, phylogenetically representing very primitive heteroneurans (Stonis and Rocienė, 2013). Most of the larvae mine leaves, while some species mine the bark, petiole, or buds and fruits of plants. *Etainia* had been treated as a subgenus of *Ectoedemia* (Johansson *et al.*, 1990; Nieukerken and Laštůvka, 2002), though some researchers regarded *Etainia* as a separate genus (Puplesis, 1994; Puplesis and Diškus, 1996) because of the presence in the vinculum of a U-shaped invagination posteriorly, an H-shaped sclerotization in the vesica, and a group of spines in the ductus bursae (Puplesis and Diškus, 1996). Recently, on the basis of molecular phylogeny, *Etainia* has been placed as a distinct genus (Nieukerken *et al.*, 2016). Up to date, three species; *Etainia peterseni* (Puplesis, 1985), *E. capesella* (Puplesis, 1985), and *E. trifasciata* (Matsumura, 1931) have been recorded in Japan (Hirano, 2013; Nieukerken *et al.*, 2016), all belonging to the *E. sericopeza* species-group. The *Etainia sericopeza* species-group comprises 12 species with a well-developed transtilla bar and one large basal apodeme on the valva (Puplesis and Diškus, 1996). Most *Etainia* species are believed to feed on *Acer* spp. (Aceraceae), but one species is known to feed on *Arctostaphylos* (Ericaceae) (Puplesis and Diškus, 1996; Nieukerken and Laštůvka, 2002; Rocienė and Stonis, 2013).

*Etainia peterseni*, which is one of the biggest Nepticulidae in Japan, was described on the basis of specimens collected in the Russian Far East, in Primorskiy Kray (Puplesis and Ivinskis, 1985; Puplesis and Diškus, 2003). In 2001, this species was recorded in Japan for the first time (Iwate Pref., 2001), and thereafter there are some additional records (Oku, 2003; Hirano, 2009, 2013). According to Puplesis and Ivinskis (1985), larvae

of this species seem to feed on the winged seeds of *Acer* sp. (likely on *Acer pictum* Thunb. subsp. *mono* (Maxim.)), though its detailed biology is poorly known. In July 2015, the first author (Yagi) collected some individuals of a nepticulid moth which at a glance resembles *E. peterseni* in Hikosan (Mt. Hiko), Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. However, they looked a little smaller in size and the black fascia of the forewing seemed to be broader than in *E. peterseni*. As a result of examination, we found that these specimens have several morphological differences, especially in the male and female genitalia, and concluded that it represents a new species. Here we describe it with additional material and compare it in detail with *E. peterseni*.

### Materials and methods

Specimens of the new species and *E. peterseni*, which we collected in Kyushu, Japan, were investigated. Specimens deposited in the collections of Kyushu University, Osaka Prefecture University and the personal collections of Mr. Hirano, Mr. Kogi, and Mr. Mano were also examined. For preparation of the genitalia, the abdomen was boiled in 10% aqueous KOH to macerate and stained with Chlorazol Black E.

**Abbreviations:** ELKU—Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University.

OPU—Entomological laboratory of Osaka Prefecture University.

### Taxonomy

*Etainia peterseni* (Puplesis, 1985) (Figs 1 AB, 2 AB, 3 A-D, 5A-C, 6A)

[Japanese name: Kiirō-mogurichibiga]

*Obrussa peterseni* Puplesis, in Puplesis and Ivinskis, 1985: 41.

*Etainia peterseni*: Puplesis, 1994 : 231 ; Hirano, 2009 : 51 ;  
 Nieukerken *et al.*, 2016: 146.  
*Etainia peterseni* (!): Oku, 2003: 10.  
*Ectoedemia peterseni*: Hirano, 2013: 92.

### Diagnosis

This species is relatively large among the Nepticulidae and the cream yellow forewing has a dark fuscous postmedial fascia. It is easily recognized by the characteristic shapes of the genitalia, especially the subapical process of the valva (Fig. 5B). In the female genitalia, the signa is small, and not elongate (Fig. 6A).

Male (Figs 1A, 2A, 3A-D). Wingspan: 6.9-8.9 mm; forewing length: 3.1-4.1 mm; body length: approximately 2.5 mm; flagellum with 60-67 segments. Head (Fig. 3A): palpi cream. Frontal tuft yellowish orange. Collar yellow; scape cream; pedicel and flagellum tan tinged with gray. Thorax: cream. Tegula cream yellow with dark brown scales; with a cream yellow tuft on underside. Forewing: cream yellow, sometimes tinged with yellowish orange, with a dark fuscous postmedial fascia, apically with dark fuscous scales, base of costal margin with dark fuscous scales. Outer margin of cilia yellowish cream, posterior margin grayish brown. Forewing underside (Fig. 2A) dark brown to dark tan, with yellowish brown glossy androconial scales in basal area (Fig. 3B). Hindwing: grayish brown; basally with big grayish brown scales tinged with yellowish brown (Fig. 3C).

Cilia grayish brown. A pair of frenula dark orange. Costal bristles yellowish brown. Legs: dorsally grayish brown, ventrally dark yellowish brown. Abdomen: grayish brown with a pair of anal tufts (Fig. 3D).

Male genitalia (Fig. 5A-C). Capsule length ca. 570  $\mu\text{m}$ , width ca. 390  $\mu\text{m}$ ; phallus length ca. 460  $\mu\text{m}$ . Pseuduncus large. Gnathos with a very large central plate and short (2/5 length of valva) and slender posterior process. Valva basally smooth, subapically with a pointed process, basal apodeme of valva long (Fig. 5B). Transtilla thick, sublateral processes as long as 1/2 of transverse bar. Lateral arm of vinculum with one pair of lobe-like ridges; ventral process of vinculum round. Phallus with a pair of lateral and one median carinae, sclerotization of median carina a little weak and lobe-like (Fig. 5C). Vesica with three long and large cornuti and one small cornutus. Cathrema well developed. A large sclerotization near the cathrema is M-shaped (posteriorly emarginate and anteriorly tridentate).

Female (Figs 1B, 2B). Wingspan: 7.3-8.8 mm, forewing length: 3.4-3.9 mm, body length: approximately 2.5 mm, flagellum with 49-59 segments. Almost entirely similar to male. Sex can be distinguished from the number of segments of the flagellum, the frenulum and the anal tufts (the latter absent in female).

Female genitalia (Fig. 6A). Anal papillae developed posteriorly. T8 projects posteriorly with two lateral lines of setae with ca. 15 setae on each side. Anterior apophyses as long as posterior

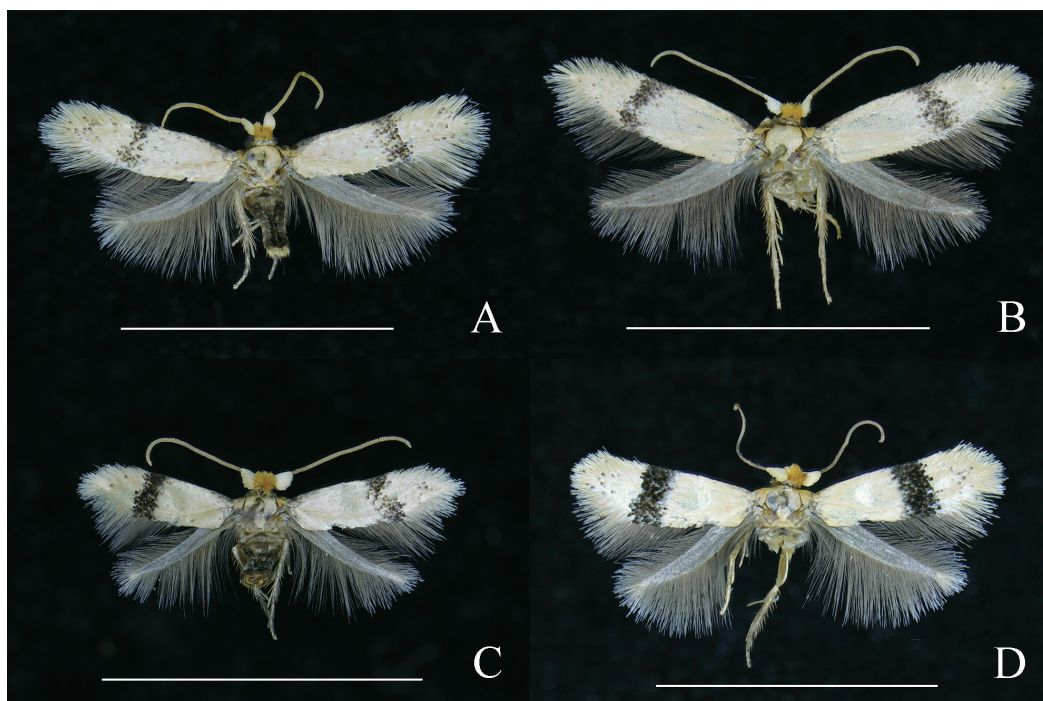


Fig. 1. Dorsal view of *Etainia*. A: *E. peterseni*, male. B: *Ditto*, female. C: *E. parva* sp. nov., male (holotype). D: *Ditto*, female (paratype). Scale bar: 5.0 mm.

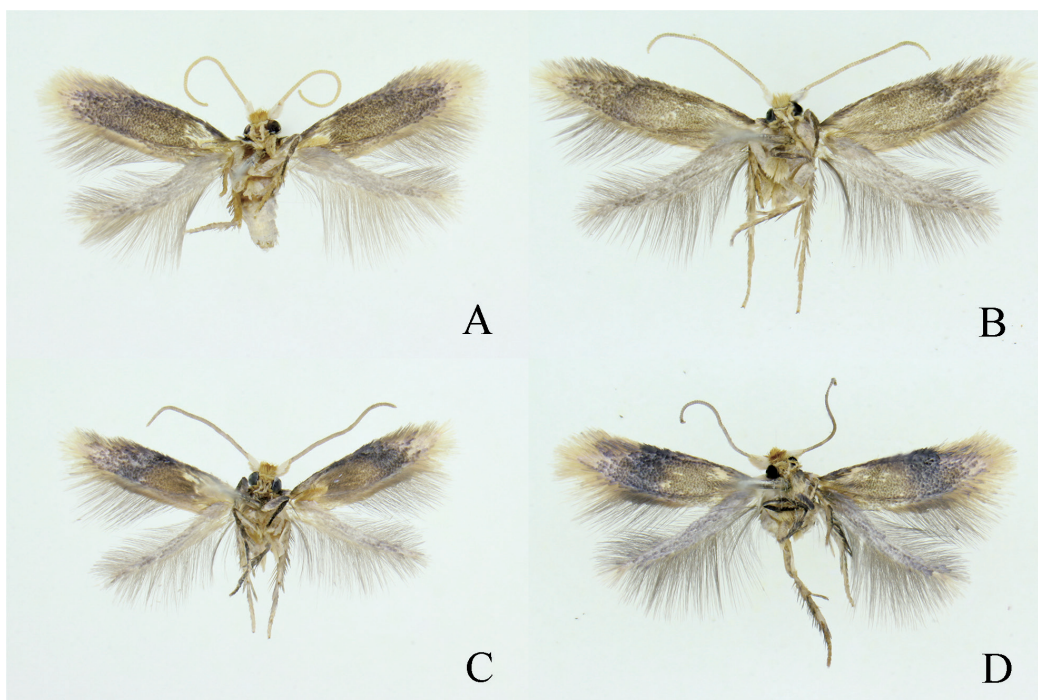


Fig. 2. Ventral view of *Etainia*. A: *E. peterseni*, male. B: *Ditto*, female. C: *E. parva* sp. nov., male (paratype). D: *Ditto*, female (paratype).

apophyses. Posterior apophyses very slender. Vestibulum with paired sclerotized lobes; ductus bursae with a group of spines. Corpus bursae with large ellipse and reticulate signa ca. 330  $\mu$ m, ca. 1.9 times as long as wide. Vesicle of ductus spermathecae small.

#### Material examined

[Hokkaido] 1 ♂. Katuranosawa, Atsuta, 20. vi, 2004, H. Kogi leg.; 1 ♂. Sibi, Ishikari, 28. vi. 2010, H. Kogi leg.; 1 ♀. Asari, Otaru, 16. vii. 2013, H. Kogi leg.

[Honshu] 2 ♂. Cyugushi, Nikko-shi, Tochigi Pref., 20. vii. 2015, T. Mano leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀. Shimashima-dani, Azumi-mura, Nagano Pref., 19. vii. 1996, N. Hirano leg.; 1 ♂. Shimashima-dani, Azumi-mura, Nagano Pref., 4. vii. 1998, N. Hirano leg.; 1 ♀. Kojiro, Tenryu-mura, Nagano Pref., 19. vii. 2009, Nagao Hirano leg.; 1 ♀. Kojiro, Tenryu-mura, Nagano Pref., 7. vi. 2008, N. Hirano leg.; 3 ♀. Ennennomori, Shirotori Gujyo-shi, Gifu Pref., 12. vii. 2015 T. Mano leg.; 7 ♂. Odaigahara Kamikitayama Nara Pref., 20. vii. 2009, T. Hirowatari et al. leg.; 2 ♂. Odaigahara Kamikitayama Nara Pref., 23. vi. 2009, T. Hirowatari et al. leg.

[Kyushu] 1 ♂. Hikosan, Soeda-machi, Tagawa, Fukuoka Pref., 670m, 25. vi. 2014, Light Trap, S. Yagi leg.

#### Distribution

JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu; RUSSIA: the Russian Far East.

#### Biology

Adults mainly fly from June to July in Japan. *Etainia peterseni* may have a more northern distribution in Japan than *E. parva* sp. nov., since this species was collected in cool-temperate region, such as Hokkaido and high altitude localities of central and western Japan.

#### Remarks

This species belongs to the *E. sericopeza* species-group (Puplesis and Diškus, 1996) and is thought to feed on *Acer pictum* (Puplesis and Ivinskis, 1985). In Oshirakawa-Rindo, Nagano Pref., we found mines that seem to be caused by this genus on the winged seeds of *Acer crataegifolium* Siebold et Zucc. but the exact host plant should be confirmed by rearing.



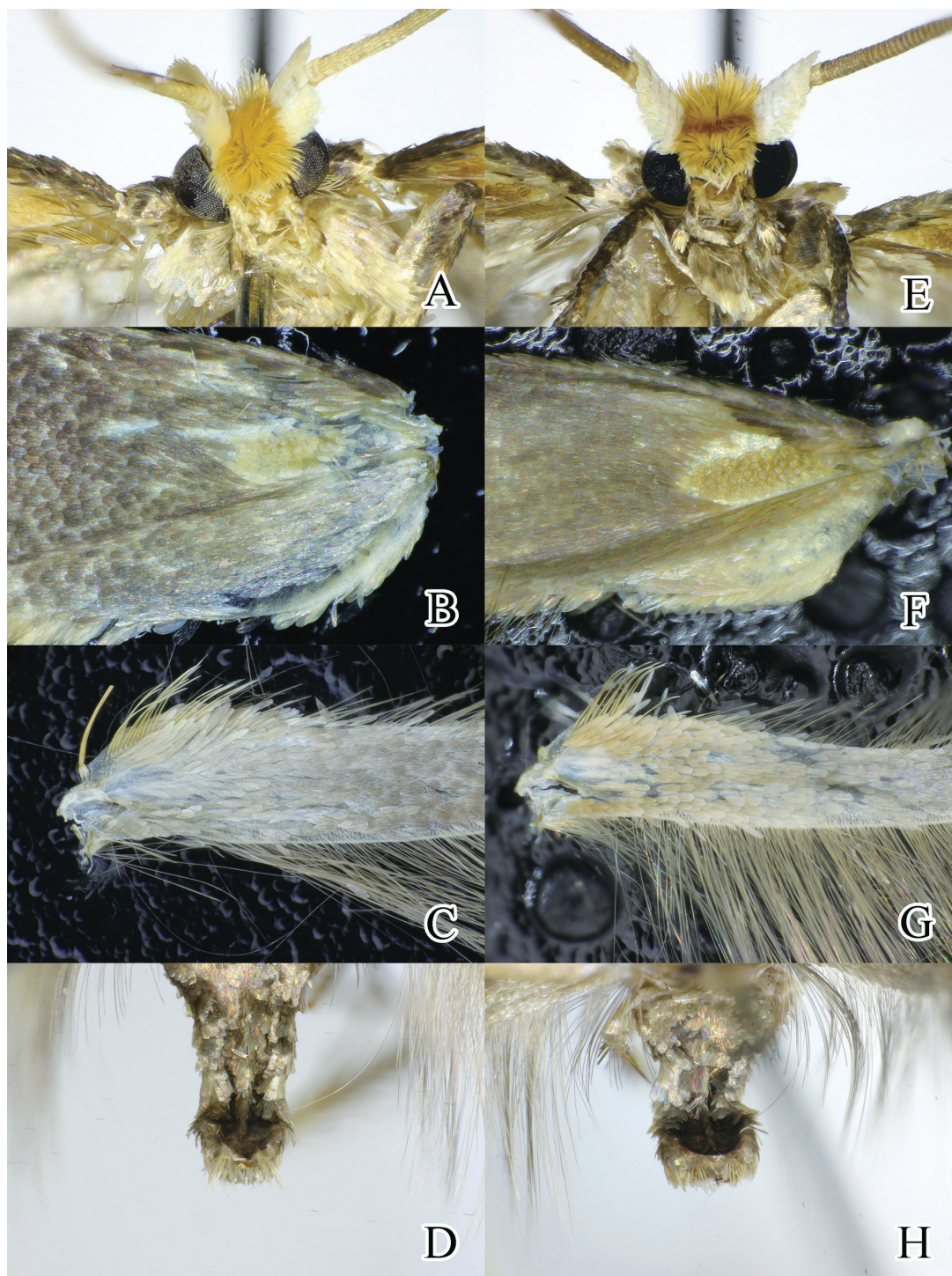


Fig. 3. Body parts of male *Etainia*. A-D: *E. peterseni*, E-H: *Etainia parva* sp. nov. A, E: head. B, F: underside of basal forewing. C, G: basal half of hindwing. D, H: terminal segments of abdomen with anal tuft.



Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Etainia parva* sp. nov., ventral view (holotype). basal forewing. C, G: basal half of hindwing. D, H: terminal segments of abdomen with anal tuft.

***Etainia parva* Yagi & Hirowatari, sp. nov.**

(Figs 1CD, 2CD, 3E-H, 4, 5D-F, 6B)

[Japanese name: Himekiiro-mogurichibiga]

**Diagnosis**

Closely related to *E. peterseni* (Puplesis) and difficult to

distinguish from it by external characters. However, the wingspan is a little smaller and the fascia of the forewing tends to be broader. On the other hand, the genitalia are greatly different and it is easy to distinguish the new species from *E. peterseni* in the male by the wide triangular process on the inner margin of the valva (the latter is smooth in *E. peterseni*) and the lack of a subapical process (a pointed subapical process is present in *E. peterseni*) (Fig. 5E), and in the female by the bigger size of the signa and the angular vestibulum (Almost rounded in *E. peterseni*) (Fig. 6B). See Table 1 for morphological discrimination from *E. parva* sp. nov.

Male (Figs 1C, 2C, 3E-H). Wingspan: 5.8-7.8 mm; forewing length: 2.3-3.2 mm; body length: approximately 2.5 mm; flagellum with 57-62 segments. Head (Fig. 3E): palpi brownish cream to cream. Frontal tuft orange to yellowish orange. Collar yellow comprising piliform scales. Scape cream tinged with Thorax: cream yellow, sometimes tinged with orange. Tegula cream yellow with dark brown scales; with a grayish brown piliform tuft on underside. Forewing: cream yellow, sometimes tinged with orange, with a dark fuscous and thick postmedial fascia, apically with few scattered dark fuscous scales, base of costal margin with dark fuscous scales. Outer margin of cilia yellowish cream, posterior margin grayish brown. Forewing underside (Fig. 2C) dark tan, apically dark brown, with dark yellowish brown glossy androconial scales in basal area (Fig. 3F). Hindwing: grayish brown, basally covered with big cream yellow scales (Fig. 3G). Cilia grayish brown. A pair of frenula

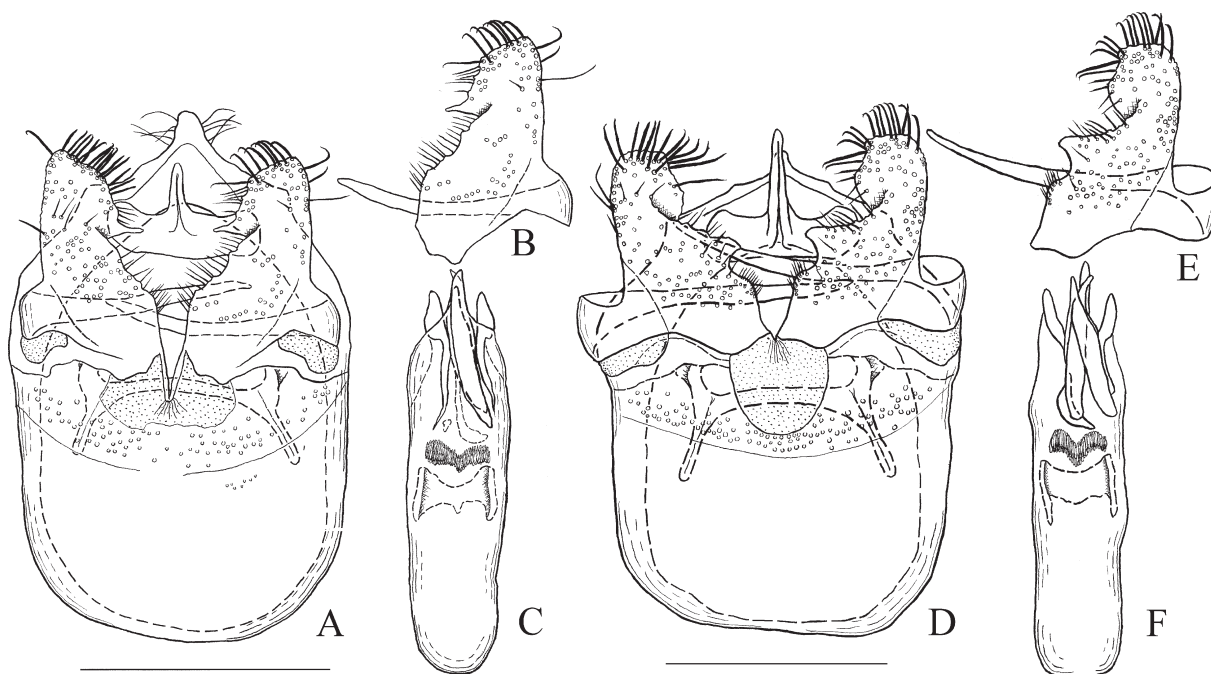


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Etainia* spp., ventral view. A-C: *E. peterseni*. D-F: *E. parva* sp. nov., (paratype). A, D: whole genitalia except phallus. B, E: valva. C, F: phallus. Scale bars: 250  $\mu$ m.



Table 1. Comparison of *E. peterseni* and *Etainia parva* sp. nov. based on the morphological characters.

Characters	<i>Etainia peterseni</i> : specimens in Japan	<i>Etainia parva</i> sp. nov.
Wing span	♂: 6.9-8.9 mm, ♀: 7.3-8.8 mm	♂: 5.8-7.8 mm, ♀: 6.1-7.8 mm
Number of segments of flagellum	♂: 60-67, ♀: 49-59	♂: 57-62, ♀: 53-55
Dark fuscous fascia of forewing	Thin and unclear	Thick and clear
Tegula underside (piliform scales)	Cream (Fig. 3A)	Grayish brown (Fig. 3E)
Capsule length in male genitalia	ca. 570 $\mu$ m	530-570 $\mu$ m
Pseuduncus	Large and thick (Fig. 5A)	Small and thin (Fig. 4, 5D)
Posterior process of gnathos	Short (2/5 length of valva)	Long (3/5 of length of valva)
Process of valva	Slender (pointed), subapical (Fig. 5B)	Wide, (triangular), median (Fig. 5E)
Anal papillae	Developed posteriorly	Developed sublaterally
Sclerotization near cathrema	M-shaped (weakly excavated) (Fig. 5C)	M-shaped (strongly cavated) (Fig. 5F)
T8 of female	Without posterior projection (orbicular) (Fig. 6A)	With posterior projection (triangular) (Fig. 6B)
Size of signa	330-390 $\mu$ m	450-490 $\mu$ m

dark brown to dark orange. Costal bristles yellowish brown. Legs: dorsally grayish brown, ventrally dark yellowish brown. Abdomen: grayish brown with a pair of anal tufts (Fig. 3H).

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 5 D-F). Capsule length 530-580  $\mu$ m, width 370-410  $\mu$ m; Phallus length ca. 450  $\mu$ m. Pseuduncus small, a little smaller than in *E. peterseni*. Gnathos with a very large central plate and a long (3/5 length of valva) and slender posterior process. Valva basally with a thick and triangular inward process, basal apodeme of valva slightly longer than in *E. peterseni* (Fig. 5E). Transtilla thick, sublateral processes as long as 1/2 of transverse bar. Lateral arm of vinculum with one pair of lobe-like ridges; ventral process of vinculum round. Phallus with a pair of lateral and one median carinae, sclerotization of median carina a little weak and lobe-like (Fig. 5F). Vesica with two large and one medium cornuti. Cathrema well developed. A large sclerotization near the cathrema is a little broader than in *E. peterseni*, basolaterally with slender processes anteriorly.

Female (Figs 1D, 2D). Wingspan: 6.1-7.8 mm; forewing length: 3.0-3.5 mm; body length: approximately 2.4 mm, flagellum with

53-55 segments. Almost entirely similar to male as in *E. peterseni*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6B). Anal papillae developed sublaterally. T8 projects posteriorly with two lateral lines of setae and ca. 12 setae on each side. Anterior apophyses as long as posterior apophyses. Posterior apophyses thicker than in *E. peterseni*. Vestibulum with paired sclerotized lobes, more angular than in *E. peterseni*; ductus bursae with a group of spines. Corpus bursae with very large elliptical and reticulate signa ca. 450-490  $\mu$ m, ca. 1.8 times as long as wide, larger than in *E. peterseni*. Vesicle of ductus spermathecae slightly larger than in *E. peterseni*.

#### Material examined

Holotype: male (ELKU Type Ser. 7, No. 47). Hikosan, Soedamachi, Tagawa-gun, Fukuoka Pref., 670m, 27. vii. 2015, S. Yagi leg., genitalia slide No. SY131 (ELKU) Paratypes: 7♂7♀;

[Honshu] 1♂. Kojiro, Tenryu-mura, Shimoina-gun, Nagano Pref., 19-20. vii. 2008, N. Hirano leg. (ELKU); 2♂1♀, Igumajinja, Iguma-cho, Toyota-shi, Aichi Pref., 561m, 1. vii. 2014, T.

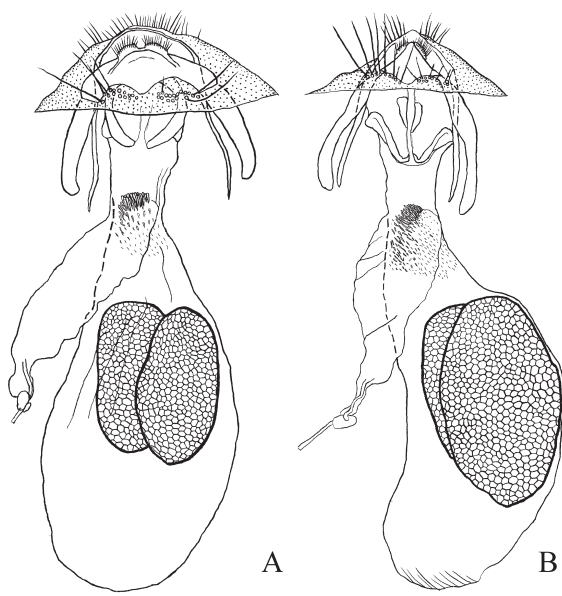


Fig. 6. Female genitalia of *Etainia* spp., ventral view. A: *E. peterseni*. B: *E. parva* sp. nov. (paratype). Scale bars: 250  $\mu$ m.

Mano leg. (ELKU); 1 ♀, Isejingu, Hikotani, Ise-shi, Mie Pref., 17. vii. 2004, T. Mano leg. (ELKU); 1 ♀, Izumikatsuragi-san, Touhara-machi, Kishiwada-shi, Osaka Pref., 17. vii. 2004, T. Saito leg. (OPU); 1 ♀, Minoh-shi, Osaka Pref., 22. vii. 1994, S. Koshino leg. (OPU).

[Kyushu] 2♂3♀, Same data as holotype (ELKU); 1♂, Same locality, 5. viii. 1958, H. Kuroko leg. (OPU); 2♂1♀, Same locality, 1. vii. 2016, S. Yagi leg. (ELKU).

### Distribution

JAPAN: Honshu, Kyushu.

### Etymology

The species name “parva” is derived from Latin *parvus* (small) in reference to the smaller body size of this species in relation to *E. peterseni*.

### Biology

Adults mainly fly from July to August.

### Remarks

This species also belongs to the *E. sericopeza* species-group. As mentioned above, the host plant of the genus *Etainia* in Japan has been unknown. In Hikosan, Fukuoka Pref., adults were collected near a painted maple *Acer pictum* by light trap (Fig. 7). According to Puplesis and Ivinskis, 1985, *E. peterseni* is assumed to feed on this tree and either one of these two species may utilize this maple. However, *Acer rufinerve* Siebold et Zucc. and *Acer palmatum* Thunb. are also found near this place and the correct host plant should be confirmed by further investigation and rearing.

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Fig. 7. Habitat (type locality) of *Etainia parva* sp. nov. near Hikosan Biological Laboratory of Kyushu University.

Biotaxonomy Institute, Lithuania) for his critical comments on the manuscript as a reviewer. We are grateful to Mr N. Hirano (Matsumoto-shi), Mr H. Kogi (Sapporo-shi), and Mr T. Mano (Ama-shi) for the gift of several specimens of *Etainia*. We also thank Dr M. Ishii, Dr N. Hirai, and Dr S. Kobayashi (OPU) for allowing us to examine the collection of OPU. The first author (Yagi) thanks to Dr S. Kamitani and Dr T. Mita (ELKU) for their guidance. This research was partly supported by JSPS and NSFC under the Japan-China Scientific Cooperation Program. This is a contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 7, No. 47).

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## 摘要

日本産 *Etainia* 属の1新種(鱗翅目, モグリチビガ科)(屋宜禎央・広渡俊哉)

本州および九州で, キイロモグリチビガ *Etainia peterseni* (Puplesis, 1985) に似た1新種を発見したので, 記載するとともに, キイロモグリチビガの再記載を行った。

### *Etainia peterseni* (Puplesis, 1985) キイロモグリチビガ

開張 6.9-8.9 mm. 頭毛は濃黄～橙色。前翅は黄色みがあったクリーム色で, 前翅中央の横条と基部前縁は暗褐色。後翅は灰褐色。♂交尾器のバルバは先端近くの腹面側に細長い突起をもつ。グナトスの中央突起は短い。ファルスにはカトレマ付近にM字型の硬化部をもつ。♀交尾器のT8後方は尖る。ベスティブルムは大きく丸く, シグナは小さい。分布: 日本(北海道, 本州, 九州); 沿海州。

### *Etainia parva* Yagi & Hirowatari sp. nov. ヒメキイロモグリチビガ (新種, 和名新称)

開張 5.8-7.8 mm. 頭毛は濃黄～橙色。前翅は黄色みがあったクリーム色で, 前翅中央の横条と基部前縁は暗褐色。♂交尾器のバルバは基部近くの腹面側が張り出す。グナトスの中央突起は長い。♀交尾器のT8後方は尖らない。ベスティブルムは角張り, シグナは大きい。分布: 日本(本州, 九州)。

本種の外見はキイロモグリチビガ *E. peterseni* に酷似しているが, 小型であり, 前翅の横帯も太い。しかし, 個体変異が見られる。本種はキイロモグリチビガに比べ南方あるいは低所で採集されるが, ほぼ同所的に得られている地点もあるため交尾器による同定が確実である。本属はカエデの翼果に潜孔することが知られているが, 日本での生態は不明である。

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